

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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## THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.  
The Discovery of America.

The sails are spread, the vessels' anchors weigh  
And plunge into the ocean's foamy spray;  
Fast fadings from the sunny hills of Spain  
As launch they onward through the trackless main.

Oh! with what soul doth proud Columbus stand,  
Gazing on Andalusia's crowded strand,  
Glancing on Palos' dim receding spires,  
Their cross-crowned summits gilt with morning fires.

His manly breast unconscious heaved a sigh,  
Th' unbidden tear suffused his steadfast eye,  
As the last misty view dissolved away,  
From Mount Morino's shadowy ranges gray.

Yet vast desires, and schemes of bold enterprise  
His mind's capacious powers monopolize;  
Projects gigantic, mused, unseen, untold,  
The young adventurer's intellect unfold.

He sees the idle surges, foaming ridges,  
In silvery spray upon the vessel's side;  
He sees beyond the furrowed sea its wake  
As pressing on it doth the East forsake.

But who its future track can scan from far,  
No guide save heaven's occultant polar star?  
Around him heaving ocean's boundless space,  
Like a deluge on Creation's face;

Nor e'en the dore of old might footing find  
Nor pluck her olive branch to cheer mankind!  
Nine weeks are swelled their broad expanding sails.

To winds of August and September gales,  
Night after night, and day by day in vain  
With telescope gaze they scan the main:  
Nought save the starry skies and seas of blue  
And emerald waves heaving greet their view.

Hopeless of finding to those deeps a bound,  
Or sign prognostic of approaching ground,  
Mutinous and sad the listless sailors grow  
Reluctant further on their search to go.

But bold Columbus at the Pinta's helm,  
The dark-eyed son of proud Italia's realm,  
With soul indomitable yet prevails,  
Persistent, westward still his squadron sails.

His courage high, the crew desponding cheers,  
Confident danger and defying fears.  
But now October's eleventh dawn doth rise,  
Flushed with the glory of autumnal skies.

The fluctuating sea of morn'ning rolled,  
Beneath the crimson vault of morning rolled.  
Some birds of plumage various and bright,  
In numerous flocks remotely hover in sight;

And tender branches of flowering thorn and vine,  
Came lightly floating on the heaving brine.  
Came newly cut of growth and fashion strange  
Came now within the excited shallop's range.

And men in the colored clouds of eve,  
Strong indications unobtrusive gave.  
The sailors dropped their sounding leads once more,  
Deeper and deeper fathoming to explore.

Each trial now fresh attestations brings  
From shell or sea-weed to the line that clings.  
Columbus now commands the anchors cast,  
The sails haul'd in and tightened to the mast;

The ships expectant 'till the morn to lie,  
While vigil strict he keeps as night rolls by.  
Anxious and wakeful rocked they on the deep,  
No eye was closed, no spirit sealed in sleep;

Upon the lone forecastle, wrapped in thought,  
The Admiral's straining gaze the distance sought—  
At last at midnight slowly wended on,  
The moon unsees, the starlight faint and wan.

Remote a moving, glimmering torch he spies,  
"Land! Land!" in transport the discoverer cries,  
"Land! Land!" the vessels echo o'er the deep,  
And far th' swelling sounds responding sweep.

They now prepared 't' approach the longed-for shore,  
Their anchors weigh, their sails unfurl once more,  
Banners of Aragon and fair Castile,  
The golden cross of Christian Spain reveal;

St. James' pennon from the topmast floats  
While drum and clarion wake their martial notes.  
One moment more they pressed Columbia's soil;  
Their chief the first to tread West India's Isle;

Bending he kissed in tears the sacred sod,  
Vowing his grateful soul in thanks to God.  
Loud hymns upon the silent forest rose,  
Waking the breathless sylvan's repose.

The cross is planted, and with joy unfurled,  
Spain's royal ensigns hail the Western World.  
J. A. K.

A NICE LITTLE SUM.—Secretary Chase estimates that the public debt will not exceed one thousand and fifty millions of dollars on the first day of July next. Of this sum one hundred millions have been bestowed upon leaders of the Republican party for party purposes, and another hundred millions stolen from the treasury by Government officials and army contractors. Is it any wonder that the scoundrels and their hirelings are in favor of the continuance of the war.—Placerville (Cal.) Democrat.

## SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO,

On the Enrollment of Negro Soldiers;  
DELIVERED DURING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31, 1863.

The House having under consideration bill No. 675, to raise additional soldiers for the service of the Government—  
Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. Speaker, the original bill, and the various substitutes for it, and all the amendments except, indeed, the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Diven], the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Wickliffe], and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Porter], however much they may differ in phraseology or detail, agree in this: that they propose to raise, organize, and arm a body of negroes, to be received into the military service of the United States. Most of them, I believe all of them, permit, if they do not enjoin, and certainly contemplate, that this body of men shall be constituted as well of slaves as of free negroes; of the slaves of loyal as well as of disloyal masters; and that recruiting stations for the enlistment of these negroes shall be opened in the slaveholding States as well as in the non-slaveholding States. They all contemplate that manumission will be granted to the slave after he shall have enlisted. Some of them provide that compensation shall be made to the master who shall have remained loyal.

Now, sir, of all the bills and substitutes I prefer the original bill, introduced by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Stevens]. It is characteristic of him. It is plain, direct, and bold. It expresses plainly the meaning of the author. It provides, in so many words, for the enlistment of slaves, and the establishment of recruiting depots anywhere in any of the States. It promises freedom to all who shall enlist, and compensation to the masters who may be entitled to it. It is not only characteristic of the gentleman in this, that it is frank and straightforward. It is also characteristic of him in another respect, to which he himself alluded the other day: that he is the forerunner of his party—that he is always in advance of his party friends, but that he finds they soon come up to the positions which he takes.

These bills have been presented and urged on the House from various considerations. They are urged as a military necessity. We are told that the exigencies of the country now require their adoption. We are told that there is a great body of loyal men who only wait to be asked to enter the service of the United States. Sir, I beg leave to doubt the proposition. I have no evidence of its truth. I do not believe that it is true. The experience of the country shows that it is true. The experience of the Government in its experiment at Hilton Head, shows that these men have no desire to enlist in the military service. I see by a statement in the papers to-day, that the first negro regiment of Kansas was sworn into service on the 12th day of this month, and that already half of them have deserted. They were offered freedom. They were offered full pay. They were offered full bounty. Everything was done to attract—to use the phraseology of the member from Illinois, [Mr. Lovejoy]—this great ocean of loyal hearts. But we find that the storm lasted only till they were enlisted and organized, and then received the advance payment of their bounty; then suddenly it subsided; and with each receding wave, a company of these loyal, war-loving negroes vanished from the ranks.

Mr. CONWAY. Mr. Speaker—  
Mr. PENDLETON. If I have misstated the fact, I will be glad to be corrected; otherwise, I prefer not to be interrupted.

Mr. CONWAY. I do not propose to contradict the gentleman's statement, as I cannot do so; I merely desired to explain the facts.

Mr. PENDLETON. That explanation may very well be made afterwards. The gentleman will not consider it discourtesy, for I have no intention to be discourteous, if I decline to yield. He will excuse me for the present.

Nor is it entirely certain that the exigencies of this kind. A contrary opinion has been very largely expressed. During this session, not longer ago than the early part of December, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] offered a resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That at no time since the commencement of the existing rebellion have the forces and materials in the hands of the executive department of the Government been so ample and abundant for the speedy and triumphant termination of the war as at the present moment."

For this resolution every leading member of the Republican party voted—in fact every member of that party who was present—and none more eagerly and with more emphasis than those who now most zealously press this bill. Have circumstances so greatly changed? Have the forces and materials been so greatly and so speedily diminished; or has the desire to pass this bill made gentlemen change their opinion? Perhaps I might find an answer in the speech made yesterday by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick].

I pass now, Mr. Speaker, to another branch of this subject. Gentlemen who have urged the adoption of these bills because the military necessities of the country require it, unless I am greatly mistaken, have failed to tell us how they propose to organize this body of negro troops. Do they propose to constitute of them a separate and independent army, which shall operate independently of all the other corps in any department of the country? I can hardly think they would consider that either practicable or wise. Do they intend to organize them in divisions or brigades or regiments or companies, and have them combined with the white soldiers who are already organized in this way? Do they propose to have them fight together in the war in which the country is engaged? If so, they will meet in the trenches; they will stand side by side in the assault; they will stand side by side in the retreat; they will stand side by side in the battle; and they will be placed peacefully together in the same grave. And how, when

they are placed thus together in moments of danger, can they be kept separate, at the camp fire and the mess table? If that association is permitted, you know well enough the temper of the Army to be assured that it will thin out the ranks of white soldiers. They will not submit to association of this kind. If it is not permitted, if these black troops are to stand on an equality with the white troops in the battle-field and at every point of danger, and in all the other relations of a soldier's life, and at every other moment they are to be marked by a degrading and ignominious isolation, how long will you be able to maintain discipline and order in your Army—I do not say, contentment and zeal and alacrity among these troops?

And what do you propose to do with these black soldiers after they shall have returned from the battle-field? Gentlemen have told us that these enlistments are found necessary in order that the Army of the United States may be made sufficiently strong to accomplish the work it has to do. They tell us we are in the very crisis of the war. They tell us that now is the time to put forth our whole power, or else the result of the struggle is in doubt. They tell us that the white race alone, so far as its strength has yet been developed, is not entirely competent to render to the cause of the Union and the Constitution an assured victory. And they tell us that these colored men are ready with their strong arms and their brave hearts to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to defend the integrity of the Union which in our hands to-day is imperiled.

What is that Constitution? It provides that every child of the Republic, every citizen of the land, is before the law the equal of every other. It provides for all of them trial by jury, free speech, free press, entire protection for life and liberty and property. It goes further. It secures to every citizen the right of suffrage, the right to hold office, the right to aspire to every office or agency by which the Government is carried on. Every man called upon to do military duty, every man required to take up arms in its defense, is by its provisions entitled to vote, and a competent aspirant for every office in the Government. You now say to these black men, come to the defense of this Constitution. Come, aid us to maintain its supremacy. Come, aid us to uphold a Government which is thus beneficent to all its children. Suppose your utmost hopes are realized; suppose they come, and that by their aid you are successful. They will come back with your victorious hosts, following the banner of the Republic, battle-worn and maimed and scarred. What will you do with them? Will you consign them again to political inferiority, to social isolation? Will you again deny to them those privileges which are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution which they have helped you to maintain? Or will you take them to a political and social equality with yourselves? Will you give them the right of suffrage; the right to hold office? Will you put them side by side with the white citizens of the land?

I put it to my friend from Ohio who has just taken his seat, [Mr. Trimble], who told us that in every relation and in every condition of life he believed the negro was inferior to the white man. I put it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who sits before me, [Mr. McPherson], as one of the zealous advocates of this bill; I put it to these gentlemen whether, after having called upon these negroes, as citizens and loyal friends, in the hour of their extremity, to maintain this Constitution, it is their intention again to consign them to social inequality and political degradation, or to elevate them to the level of the condition of the white citizens? I get no answer to this question.

The gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick], yesterday, with more frankness than any gentleman who has spoken upon this subject, has given to us what I cannot help thinking is, with many of his friends, the true motive for insisting upon the passage of this bill. He said:

"And yet these things have been yielded to as accomplished facts, and so will it be with this proclamation, even though it be not the sanction of constitutional authority, when once you put this bill into practical operation; for no community of negroes who have once had arms in their hands can again be subjugated to the restraints of slavery. History furnishes no such example. The arming of the slave population is the end of the institution for all time, and no less the end of this rebellion. It has become, in the hands of the timid lawyers and time-serving politicians, a shield between the Government and the persons and the estates of the rebels. To such base uses has it come at last. It is continually frustrating the efforts of this Government to put down this rebellion."

Is that the inspiration of this bill? Is that the motive for these persistent efforts? Was it because "the arming of a slave population is the end of the institution for all time," that we were required to pass this bill on Wednesday morning without discussion or examination? Was it because the party was unwilling to declare what the gentleman from New York [Mr. Sedgwick] has so frankly avowed, that a minority on this floor, feeble in numbers, were obliged to resort to every expedient of parliamentary warfare during the whole of Wednesday night in order that we might have this much of debate? Did they hesitate to tell the country that "no community of negroes who have once had arms in their hands can again be subjugated to the restraints of slavery," and that this consideration constituted a chief reason for passing this bill? But I question the accuracy with which the gentleman states the lessons of history.

Greece and Rome both furnish the refutation of his theory. The Helots, the slaves of Sparta, revealed against their masters, and were reduced to subjection. The servile wars of Rome, so far as our knowledge of them, show that the possession of arms does not always secure the liberty of the slave race. Armed slaves in rebellion, in possession of their masters' homes and families, have been brought to obedience, not by the use of arms, but by the scourge.

The gentleman was but following in the footsteps of that forerunner of his party to whom I have just alluded. More than a

month ago, in the discussion of the bill for the admission of West Virginia, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] said:

"I say, then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of any provision of the Constitution, but under our absolute power which the laws of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. I shall vote for this bill upon that theory, and upon that theory alone; for I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding."

"This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities that I have heard repeated until I am about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. The Union shall never with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."

Mr. Speaker, has it ever occurred to these gentlemen to inquire why it is that within the range of fifty miles of this Capitol reverse after reverse has followed upon the movements of the Army? Why it is that within the circle that surrounds this city there can be no success? Is it because there are not men enough? Is it because there are not munitions of war enough? Is it because the confederate army is better supplied with all those appliances by which science and civilization add to the strength of numbers? No gentleman will say that.

Why is it that the paper money of the Government in the market of New York to-day is worth but sixty cents on the dollar; and that your bonds cannot be sold at any reasonable price? Is it because the suspicion has entered the minds of the Army within the influence of the city of Washington, and has entered the minds of the people all over the country, that the Administration sympathizes with its leaders upon this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Moore], and the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sedgwick], and that it is tired of this talk of maintaining the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is?

Mr. DAWES. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. PENDLETON. I will directly; not now.

Mr. DAWES. I desired to ask the gentleman a question just in this connection.

Mr. PENDLETON. Gentlemen around me desire to hear the question, and I therefore yield.

Mr. DAWES. I wish to ask the gentleman from Ohio what was the spell that was upon our army of more than two hundred thirty thousand men who, being around this city for forty days under the command of the gentleman's favorite military leader, were not moved at all except upon the temporary order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army?

Mr. PENDLETON. It was the spell of which I have been speaking. It was the spell which emanates from this Capitol and from the other end of the avenue, the spell of those influences which are created, controlled, and exerted by the Republican party.

Mr. DAWES. One question further. I have understood the gentleman to say, over and over again, that some new change had come over us; that we did carry on this war for the restoration of the Union and the Constitution; that we had unanimously come here and pledged ourselves by our votes to carry on the war for that purpose, and that it was in consequence of the change in this respect that our reverses have occurred.

Mr. PENDLETON. I think the gentleman will have to search the records a long time before he finds that I ever said any such thing. I certainly never believed it. I could see no honest purpose to restore the Union, to reinvigorate the Constitution, by means of war, in a party which had refused the least concession of party platform, or the smallest sacrifice of party pride, to maintain them both unimpaired and in peace.

Mr. DAWES. Can the gentleman point to any obstacle in the way of that army but the quaker guns? Can he tell me why that army of two or three hundred thousand men remained idle for many months, eating out the substance of the country, and never moved until required to move by the Commander-in-Chief?

Mr. PENDLETON. I tell you, one obstacle was the malign influences which emanate from this city. Another obstacle was the continued, persistent, unwise interference with well-considered military plans, by men whose ignorance of military matters is only equalled by their presumption and audacity. The general to whom you have alluded led his armies in triumph in Western Virginia. He was stopped by no quaker guns until he came within the charmed circle which surrounds Washington. The armies of the West meet with no obstacles of that kind.

Mr. DAWES. I will answer the gentleman.

Mr. ALVERT. I object.

Mr. DAWES. Has the gentleman from Maryland got enough?

Mr. CALVERT. No, but I think you have, and I do not want to hear any more.

Mr. PENDLETON. I will not wander so far from the line of remark which I was pursuing as to discuss the subject suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Very much might be said upon it. Without becoming the special advocate, as I am not, or the eulogist, as I am not, of any man connected with the conduct of the war, I might ask the gentleman whether it was not better to lie thus idle in Washington for many weeks, than to fight that thirty days' campaign in Virginia? Whether it was not better to pause in the face of quaker guns at Manassas than to cross the Rappahannock, and after two days of disaster and slaughter and defeat to be compelled to fall back before the enemy to the intrenchments which had been left? I might suggest that the campaign in Maryland will compare well with any other of equal length during the war.

Mr. DAWES. I will answer the gentleman, if he will yield to me.

Mr. CALVERT. I object.

Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. Speaker, when I was interrupted by the gentleman from Massachusetts I was asking why it was that reverses had continued almost without interruption within the limits of the circles around Washington; why the credit of this Government is so weak; why its legal tender notes are its promises to pay are so much below par in the city of New York? Is it because there is not in the States, as it is being steadily in the Union ability to

pay the debt which has been incurred? Is it because their gigantic strength trembles already under this load? Is it because we have not the resources in our soil and in the hardy virtues of our people to maintain, even yet, the credit of this Government? No, sir, it is because of the profound impression on the public mind, which, here within the limits of the city of Washington, or rather within the limits of the country around it, extends to the Army, that the Administration participates in the sentiment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens), that he will never consent to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution as it is.

Sir, it is this which produces profound discontent throughout the whole country. It is this which has caused resistance to the draft. It is this which has prevented volunteers from flocking to your standards. It is this, sir, which to-day produces that cry for peace which rises from every section of the country. Sir, I represent upon this floor a city which is devoted to the preservation of this Union; a city whose affections are bound up in the memories of its past, and in the anticipations of its future; a city whose material interests would bear their death knell in the word which speaks a separation of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; a city bound to the people of the great Northwest by every tie of interest and sympathy and affection; whose hearts throb with their heart, and beats responsive to all their hopes and fears; and I should be false to every duty as its representative here; false to you, my fellow Representatives, if I did not tell you that there is an impression growing with great rapidity upon the mind of the people of the Northwest that they have been deliberately deceived into this war; that their patriotism and their love of country have been engaged to call them into the Army under the pretense that the war was to be for the Union and the Constitution, when, in fact, it was to be an armed crusade for the abolition of slavery. I tell you, sir, that unless this impression is speedily arrested, it will become universal; it will ripen into conviction, and then it will be beyond your power to get from their broad plains another man, or from their almost exhausted coffers another dollar.

I know that gentleman will say that this is sympathy with secession; that these sentiments cannot be entertained by loyal men. Gentlemen, hug not to yourselves that delusion until it is too late to save the Republic—until it is too late to maintain the integrity of this Union, which, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Thomas) I love with all my heart, and of which I hope to die a citizen. You may carry your present policy so far that either retreat or safety will be beyond your power.

Sir, I have been in favor of peace from the beginning of this sectional controversy. I have been in favor of peace because I have been heartily, steadfastly, unwaveringly for the Union. I heard Mr. Douglas proclaim that war is dishonorable, final, irrevocable. I believe it. I said two years ago on this floor that "armies, money, war cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace, may."

I believed it then; I have believed it at every moment since; I believe it now. No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith. Peace is the first step to union. Peace is union. Peace unbroken would have preserved it; peace restored will, I hope, in some time reconstruct it. The only bonds which can hold these States in confederation, the only ties which can make us one people, are the soft and silken cords of affection and interest. These are woven in peace, not war in conciliation; not coercion; in deeds of kindness and acts of friendly sympathy, not in deeds of violence and blood. The people of the Northwest were carried away by the excitement of April and May. They believed that war would restore the Union. They trusted to the assurance of the President and his Cabinet, and of Congress, that it should be carried on for that purpose alone. They trusted that it would be carried on under the Constitution. They were patriotic, and confiding. They sent their sons and brothers and husbands to the Army, and poured out their treasures at the feet of the Administration. They feel that the war has been perverted from this end; that the Constitution has been disregarded; that abolition and arbitrary power, not Union and constitutional liberty, are the governing ideas of the Administration. They are in no temper to be trifled with. They think they have been deceived. They are suffering from the death of relatives and friends. They are longing for peace. There is danger of revolution. There is danger that they may see no extrication from present difficulties but in separation. If you would avoid it you must return instantly and pursue steadily the principles you professed in the beginning. You must add to them a faithful observance of the Constitution; a sacred respect for the personal rights of the citizen; an absolute refusal to usurp power under any pretense whatsoever. You must manifest your purpose to maintain in all their integrity the State of the Union. You must invite back within the bonds of the Federal Union, with every right untouched, except, indeed by the mere ravages of war, those States which have left us.

This bill is inconsistent with such a purpose. It will, if passed and carried out, step to union impossible. It may, if your highest hopes are realized, maintain the integrity of your territory, but the union of your States will be gone forever.

My friend from Ohio (Mr. Trimble) said that of all things it was most desirable that we should have unity in our counsels. You cannot have unity while you press measures like these. Co-operation with you is, in my judgment, treason to the country. Before you ask for unity, return to your avowed purpose and policy in carrying on the war.

A member. Return to the observance of the Ordinance resolutions.

Mr. PENDLETON. Gentlemen around me desire to hear the question, and I therefore yield.

Mr. DAWES. I wish to ask the gentleman from Ohio what was the spell that was upon our army of more than two hundred thirty thousand men who, being around this city for forty days under the command of the gentleman's favorite military leader, were not moved at all except upon the temporary order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army?

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Mr. PENDLETON. I think the gentleman will have to search the records a long time before he finds that I ever said any such thing. I certainly never believed it. I could see no honest purpose to restore the Union, to reinvigorate the Constitution, by means of war, in a party which had refused the least concession of party platform, or the smallest sacrifice of party pride, to maintain them both unimpaired and in peace.

Mr. DAWES. Can the gentleman point to any obstacle in the way of that army but the quaker guns? Can he tell me why that army of two or three hundred thousand men remained idle for many months, eating out the substance of the country, and never moved until required to move by the Commander-in-Chief?

Mr. PENDLETON. I tell you, one obstacle was the malign influences which emanate from this city. Another obstacle was the continued, persistent, unwise interference with well-considered military plans, by men whose ignorance of military matters is only equalled by their presumption and audacity. The general to whom you have alluded led his armies in triumph in Western Virginia. He was stopped by no quaker guns until he came within the charmed circle which surrounds Washington. The armies of the West meet with no obstacles of that kind.

Mr. DAWES. I will answer the gentleman.

Mr. ALVERT. I object.

Mr. DAWES. Has the gentleman from Maryland got enough?

Mr. CALVERT. No, but I think you have, and I do not want to hear any more.

Mr. PENDLETON. I will not wander so far from the line of remark which I was pursuing as to discuss the subject suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Very much might be said upon it. Without becoming the special advocate, as I am not, or the eulogist, as I am not, of any man connected with the conduct of the war, I might ask the gentleman whether

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

## THE WAR NEWS.

Grant is still reported as employing his army in digging the cut-off Canal intended to make Vicksburg an inland town. It is said the work is advancing satisfactorily and that already six feet of water flows through. It is also said that Grant has gone up the Mississippi on the Magnolia, hunting higher ground for his camp, the flood threatening the inundations of his camp near Vicksburg. Another cut-off is also proposed, uniting Lake Providence with Red River, and so turning the course of the Mississippi river, by which Vicksburg will be thrown back inland a hundred miles in the woods.

Rosecrans seems to remain in statu quo at Murfreesboro, but though making no active military movements, he has been writing political letters of late, displaying a ferocious and brutal spirit, for which he has been severely criticized even in northern Union papers.

It is now reported that Butler will return to his command at New Orleans; that Fremont has been assigned a command in Texas; and that McClellan has been ordered to be placed in active service. Hooker is still inactive on the Rappahannock, or preparing to move to another field of operation, as some think. The Confederates having captured a whole regiment of Michigan forces in Hooker's rear, in ten miles of Alexandria, would seem to imply that Hooker's condition is not very effective.

There is much threatening talk of Federal operations against Charleston, S. C., but we cannot get enough insight into the plans and situation to give our readers any definite information.

The reported capture of 600 of John Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, Tennessee, turns out to be a fable, with no other basis than a little skirmish without serious result to either side.

## French Mediation.

A correspondence between M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Mercier the Diplomatic Representative of France at Washington, has been sent into Congress by the President. Thouvenel, in very mild, courteous and modest language, suggested the good which might have been or might be realized by permitting France and other European powers to mediate between the belligerents in our unhappy civil war; but while regretting the refusal of the Lincoln administration to accept the kind offices of foreign powers, acquiesces in the refusal. Seward's response to the proposal was an evasion rather than a refusal; at least the main point of his reply seems so. For he objects to the proposal because he thinks there is a better mode of mediation than foreign governments can offer or devise, namely, by Representatives in Congress from the seceded States! This idea is very rich and perfectly characteristic of its source. Seward knows as well as any body else—and no intelligent man can be ignorant of the fact—that what he proposes is, in the state of case, utterly impracticable; and we believe he proposed it precisely because he knew it was impracticable. He wishes to postpone an adjustment only that the war for abolition may progress.

While we have always been opposed to any form of foreign intervention in regard to our domestic affairs, we cannot but feel indignant at the Secretary of State putting the objection to it on a false basis.

## Cassius M. Clay.

The Federal newspapers report Cassius M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, but who came home to receive the appointment of Major General in the Army, has decided to sheath his bloodless sword and return to his bloodless diplomatic post at St. Petersburg. How is this? Why was he called home, and why is he sent back? He has rendered no military service, that we have heard of, since his return from Russia; and he rendered no diplomatic service there, except to write home a ridiculous letter or two, which we half suspect, but for the cunning and insidious malignity of Seward, would never have been published. The Administration gave Clay no command in the field at home, and will give him little power abroad. By the way—how has he drawn his pay of late—as Minister or General? This is a matter which should be known to the public.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, is seriously implicated in an attempt to make Indiana soldiers now in the South instruments for maligning the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The dirty trick was discovered and openly exposed in the State Senate.

The Abolitionists in Congress evidently regard Kentucky as in a wavering position. They will not think so after August next, if the people have a fair chance to express their opinions at the ballot box. The people will then firmly take their stand in favor of Democratic principles and Democratic agents to execute them.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, was once an honored member of the Democratic party. He is now regarded by the Democracy of that State as a recreant and ingrate, having sold himself, out and out, to Abolitionism, and made himself a willing tool of the perjured tyrants at Washington who mock at all lawful rule.

## Habeas Corpus—The Boundaries of Executive and Legislative Power.

During the present Administration, (for the first time in the history of our government, and the first time, indeed, since the extinction of the Stuarts from the British throne) a question has arisen whether the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, is an Executive or Legislative act. It is true that the British have jealously guarded the privilege of the writ as a sacred and inviolable right, in defense of which they have discovered a whole race of Princes; it is true that we, in America, have taken our idea of this right from British authority; it is true that this right has never been violated in Britain or the United States (since the dethronement of the Stuarts in 1688) until the advent of the Lincoln Administration; and it is equally true that John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, decided, in a case arising out of Burr's conspiracy, that the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus was a Legislative, not an Executive act—that is, that the privilege of the writ, and all the writ authorized and required, could only be suspended, by legislative authority, and that only in time of invasion or rebellion. A judicial decision on this question was hardly necessary; for the question whether it was a legislative or an Executive power was too plain to produce discussion before this Administration came into power. But since the advent of the Lincoln Administration, the pretension has been set up, that the power to suspend the writ is an Executive power. This pretension has never been asserted before, in England or the United States, since the English revolution of 1688, when William and Mary succeeded the last of the Stuart race on the throne of Britain. But now, a servile Attorney General of the United States (Mr. Edward Bates,) has given an opinion that the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, is distinctly an Executive, in contradistinction from a Legislative power. (We are inclined to the opinion that, if Mr. Bates had been an Attorney at the time, he would have willingly filed the plea of the Crown in the Court of Judge Jeffries.) Mr. Bates has been sustained in his opinion by one or two supernumerary lawyers of former respectability at the bar, and by many members of Congress, Contractors, Jobbers, &c. But the whole weight of their testimony on the subject would not balance a feather against the decision of the Supreme Court, or the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall. It has been erroneously supposed in some quarters, that Jefferson suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus, and asked Congress to authorize it, during the Burr conspiracy. He did neither. Much as he was opposed to Burr and his schemes, he resisted him and them only by lawful means. It is true that Burr and several of his alleged co-conspirators were arrested by Army officers, in Mississippi or Alabama, and transported thence to Richmond, Va. But Jefferson knew nothing of all this till it was done. When informed of it, he promptly reported the facts to Congress, for their action, not only not exercising the power of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, but not even asking Congress to pass a law authorizing him to do it. Without President Jefferson's recommendation, however, the Senate, acting on its own motion, passed an act, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus; thereby acknowledging, as Chief Justice Marshall afterwards held, that the right to suspend the writ was a Legislative and not an Executive power. It is due to historic truth to state these facts; for the public mind has lately been much abused by the false assertion that Mr. Jefferson either disregarded the writ of Habeas Corpus or sought to have it suspended by act of Congress. He did neither. On the contrary he recognized the validity of the writ, as a right of a citizen under State authority, in reporting to Congress that one of the conspirators had been released by virtue of it. And though the Senate of the United States passed an act, suspending the writ, (without being requested by President Jefferson,) the House of Representatives rejected it by a large majority; and the motion to reject it was made by Mr. Jefferson's own son-in-law. The inference from all this is too plain and palpable to be ignored—and that is, that the Executive and Judiciary in their early, pure and best days—in the days of Jefferson and Marshall—held that the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus is a Legislative and not an Executive power.

But in the absence of all authority and all precedents and decisions on the subject, the question would, at any time when men's minds were free from bias, be too plain for argument. The Constitution says the privilege of the writ shall not be suspended except in time of invasion or rebellion. Now what is this writ? It is a process defined by legislation—by act of Congress. The right to the writ existed before the constitution, but that instrument authorized Congress to prescribe and regulate it as a remedial measure. Can any other power but Congress—can even Congress itself—refuse the writ? We deny both branches of the inquiry. Congress can prescribe the mode for the efficient operation of the writ, but can neither deny it nor obstruct it. And we go further and say that Congress can punish any obstruction of it by President or whomsoever. It is one of the plainest fundamental principles of our institutions that the power of suspending laws resides with the legislative department alone; and any exercise of it by any other is palpable usurpation.

Col. Carrington, has arrested and sent to their respective regiments four hundred and eighty-nine deserters during the last ten days. They were picked up in one county, in Indiana.—Cin. Gazette.

## Thaddeus Stevens.

This gentleman, a Representative in Congress from the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in virtue of that appointment, (though by no law, except the usage of the House), leader of the body.—The position of the Chairman of this Committee is really more important than that of any member of either House of Congress.—It is true that the Vice President of the United States (who is in virtue of that office, President of the Senate) and the Speaker of the House, receive larger pay, and have the privilege of disposing of patronage not enjoyed by any member of either branch of the National Legislature; but all this is a small advantage compared with that which is enjoyed by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. He is, by custom, the admitted, recognized leader of the House. He has this advantage over the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, that bills for raising revenue must (by the constitution) originate in the House. Though neither Chairman may be willing to be bound by the Constitution in any case which concerns the public, (and Stevens avowed this distinctly in his speech in favor of admitting the fragment of a State—Western Virginia—into the Union) they each claim the benefit of all rights conferred by the constitution as between themselves; just as rogues who, though they may plunder the innocent traveller on the highway, claim an equal division of spoils. So, Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House, would no sooner suffer Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to introduce a bill in the Senate to raise revenue, than Mr. Fessenden would consent that the House should have the privilege to confirm or reject nominations to office or accept or refuse the terms of any proposed treaty with a foreign power. They are sticklers for constitutional rights, when it comes to a distribution of power between themselves; but they are utterly regardless of the constitution when any question, not affecting themselves, involves public rights. Thus have both, Stevens and Fessenden, (both very able lawyers) seen the sacred and inviolable right of Habeas Corpus stricken down, not only without resistance or protest, but with open approval. It is all well enough with them that slavery should be abolished without warrant of constitution or law—all well enough that citizens should be arrested and imprisoned without warrant—all well enough that they should be incarcerated in lousy bastilles, without charge, indictment or any form of accusation against them—all well enough that they should be transported away from their State and district and immured in dungeons, not only without trial, but without even being informed of the cause and nature of their offense—all this is well enough; but Stevens would not suffer Fessenden to rob him of the right to originate a revenue bill, any sooner than Fessenden would suffer Stevens to usurp the Senate's function of confirming nominations or ratifying treaties; yet both willingly enough unite in measures to rob the people of constitutional rights.

But we are led aside from our design of making a personal notice of Stevens, the recognized leader of the House. While we detest his principles, we cannot but admire his conduct in some respects. A man of undoubted ability, and himself fully conscious of it, he is ever, like a strong man, in perfect repose. He never frets or fumes. Calm in the greatest excitement, he lets the inflammatory fizz around him, without disturbance of his equanimity. Cold as an icicle, the sparks and flames that are struck about him, are no sooner seen than they fade away into nothingness, like the meteors of a summer night. Conscious of his innate power, and of his official control of the House, he bears himself towards his fellow members, with a degree of magnanimity seldom manifested by men in positions so commanding. He submits, when making speeches, to interruptions from friends and foes, which few could brook, but still with a graceful sort of haughtiness which plainly says—"O, I can afford to listen to this babble of my friends or this opposition of my opponents; foolish as the one or impertinent as the other may be; for it is all either not worth notice or resistance, or I can refute it with ease; and so, I let the babies sport their baubles and fly their kites, as I suffer children at home to play with their dolls."

This, though a fair representation of Mr. Stevens' apparent conduct in the House, does not, however, truly represent his real spirit. He is not so amiable, by half, as he would seem. Instead of the kind heartedness which would indulge children in sport, he has the purpose, really, of the sick lion who invited the beasts to his den to minister to him in sickness, until the fox discovered that, while many tracks led in, none led out of the den. But Stevens is not a lion, sick or well. No lion ever climbed up or slid down a water spout. Neither is he a dog, either of high or low degree; though his conduct in the House reminds us strongly of the bearing of some of the canine race we have seen—and we make the observation more in regard to other members of the House than to him. The reader has often seen, no doubt, as we have, some big dog on a farm, who had established his leadership on the place. Fancy him, on some pleasant day, reposing himself on the grass and all the young, inferior dogs and puppies disporting themselves about him. He looks on the gambols of the youngsters with quiet gravity, and even tolerates many freedoms with which they experiment on his patience

and dignity. Till at length some puppy, bold beyond his powers, provokes him, when with a snap of his paw and a snap of his teeth he sends the whole pack off yelping. We only say he reminds us of such things, but we do not mean to insult the canine race in general by calling him a dog. We only say he is not a dog, but he is Thaddeus Stevens.

## Charles A. Wickliffe.

Mr. Wickliffe, the Representative in Congress, of the 5th or Bardstown district from Kentucky, is now far advanced in life, certainly past the allotted age of three score and ten, and perhaps not far short of the four score, which by reason of "great strength" the Divine Psalmist assigned as the length of man's life. He was long a respectable member of the bar; was early in life a member of the Kentucky Legislature; served in the war of 1812; represented his district in Congress, in the times of Monroe, Adams and Jackson, being a supporter of the latter President until the Nullification and United States Bank discussions arose, when he went over to the Whigs; he then returned to the State Legislature and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was next elected Lieutenant Governor, as a Whig, on the ticket with Gov. Clarke; administered the State government for about a year (1839-40) on the death of Gov. Clarke; then served as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Tyler, abandoning his Whig sympathies and associations; next ran for Congress as a Democrat and was defeated by John B. Thompson, Whig; but at the last election (June '61) was returned a Representative in Congress as a strong Union man. This is a brief and rapid sketch of his public life.

At the outset of this Congress and for more than a year after the outbreak of the civil war, he was a zealous supporter of the measures of the Federal government for the "suppression of the rebellion." He was for "crushing it out" by military coercion. He was for restoring by force a Union founded on the fraternity of the people, and perpetuating by arms a government created by the voluntary assent of the parties which made it.

But in the progress of the war, a change seems to have come over the spirit of his dream. On the 2d of February, last, he addressed a labored speech to the House of Representatives, on the "Origin and Objects of the War," in reply to Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. We have carefully read this speech. Mr. Wickliffe is not a great orator, nor are his written periods distinguished by the electrical force of eloquence or the graces of refined rhetoric. But he is certainly a man of large information, of strong practical judgment and excellent common sense. And what is still more to his credit, he displays in this speech, mainly independence and inflexible honesty. It is a searching and scathing review of the whole course of the Administration from the beginning, demonstrating that what he supposed, and what the Administration professed, at the beginning, was the object of the war, namely, the restoration of the Union and the government by constitutional measures for constitutional objects, has turned out to be a war-like crusade against slavery, prosecuted by unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical measures. He made this discovery when Lincoln summoned the members of Congress from the Border Slave States and proposed to them that they should join him in recommending to their States his absurd scheme of "compensated emancipation." From that moment Mr. Wickliffe lost confidence in the Federal Administration, and from that moment perceived that the object of the war, on the part of the party in power, was the abolition of slavery, even if the result should be reached over the destruction of the Union, the Government, and all the guarantees for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people. Mr. Wickliffe's discovery, late in the day as it was made, is nevertheless one of value, which will have a salutary effect in Kentucky and elsewhere. We only wonder that he (as well as many others) had not made the discovery long before. There has never been a doubt in our mind, that the real (though not professed) design in the original organization of the Black Republican party, in 1856, was, the compulsory abolition of slavery even at the hazard of the disruption of the Union. A thousand proofs, direct and cumulative, seemed to us to furnish conclusive proof of this. Our suspicion seemed to some of our friends harsh at the time; but few men now, of any party, deny it, since the Abolitionists avow, justify and glory in it, and Lincoln proclaims it under the false and fraudulent plea of "military necessity."

Hooker and Burnside. McClellan was superseded by Burnside and Burnside by Hooker, in the command of the Army of the Potomac—the great army which was organized for the capture of Richmond. McClellan was undoubtedly put out of command to gratify Abolition grumblers, and Burnside was afterwards sacrificed to appease the Moloch spirit. Hooker, who had succeeded Burnside, it seems from the latest reports, was in great measure responsible for Burnside's failure in his operations on the Rappahannock. Hooker has long been lustful for the command which he has obtained. He wanted it, not only to satisfy personal ambition, but to carry out an Abolition programme. Lincoln has given him the command—now let us see what he will do with it.

Three hundred thousand dollars of the treasure looted by the wreck of the steamer Golden Gate has been recovered.

## CONGRESS.

The Conscription act has passed the Senate. It is designed to call out nearly every able bodied man in the States. A motion was made to exempt members of Congress and Ministers of the Gospel from conscription, but it failed. Why? A Senator remarked that it was useless, as few or none of the Senators were under forty-five years of age. Bully for that! But why not exempt the Gospelers? Probably because it is their mission to preach peace on earth and good will to men; and it was no doubt supposed that preachers could best fulfill their mission with muskets on their shoulders, swords in one hand, revolvers in the other, and Bowie knives in their belts. The wisdom of exempting the Gospelers from the exemption is therefore manifest.

The House bill for raising a great army of niggers has not yet passed the Senate.—The Senate will doubtless pass a bill for the same purpose; but it is doubtful whether the two Houses can agree on the same bill. The condition of things in Congress is getting to be such that we shall not be surprised, if, as a solution of their troubles, dictatorial powers be conferred on Lincoln or some General of the Army; and it is very certain that Lincoln, in his madness and desperation, will exercise, as he has already done, dictatorial and despotic powers. Even ultra Union men are becoming alarmed at the prospect. Garrett Davis and Lazarus W. Powell, the Senators from Kentucky, seem to be acting and voting in concurrence on many questions of late; but in making this remark, we protest against any inference that we wish to depreciate Powell by it.—Davis has turned against Lincoln the wrath which he formerly expended on Democrats. The Democrats always laughed at his impotent crack-brain rage; but the Lincolnites curse him venomously for his late vehemence.

But what if Congress pass both the Conscription and Nigger bill? They both propose to call out formidable armies. Will the armies come in obedience to the call? Some of the Yankees lay the flattering unction to their souls; that although the white armies have not yet subdued the South, and new armies of whites cannot be easily raised, the war can nevertheless be brought to a successful issue by an army of niggers.—Well, let those who believe this, repose in their hope. For ourselves, (if we were not forbidden by the proclamation against "disloyal practices") we should be inclined to express the opinion that that Conscription will not go down with the people; that few negro regiments can be raised anywhere; that they would be an incumbrance if raised; that the attempt to raise them will greatly diminish volunteering and enlistments; and that for every nigger regiment actually put in service, far more effective forces of whites will quit the service in disgust and defiance of an administration which employs slaves to fight the battles of freedom.

A bankrupt act is under consideration in Congress, strongly pressed by some of the members of Yankeeedom. Its passage, however, is doubtful.

Many other measures are progressing, but their fate will probably be postponed till the last day or so of the session. The public will not know till after the 4th of March, what measures of vast importance to the country, will be adopted or defeated.

The Siege of Vicksburg Progressing Unfavorably—The Prospect of its Abandonment—High Water.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.] NEAR VICKSBURG, February 5, 1863. Incessant, drenching, pouring torrents of rain for forty-eight hours past, until nothing but the exercise of faith in the promises, can prevent the dread of a second deluge.

Affairs in this vicinity are assuming a very discouraging aspect. The river is rising rapidly, threatening the inundation of all our camps, and a compulsory abandonment of our base of operations. The levee is being washed away in several places, and fears are entertained that the entire army will have to take refuge on the transports within the next forty-eight hours. Should this occur, I can see nothing for us but a withdrawal up the river, perhaps, as far as Helena, for there is very little high ground between here and there. And then the siege of Vicksburg will be prolonged, or rather postponed, for weeks.

There is growing demand for Kentucky currency in this city, and the selling rates were advanced yesterday to from eight to ten per cent, premium, and but few of the bankers were disposed to sell even at those high rates.—Louis. Jour. 14th.

Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the declining financial credit of the government than the fact above stated.—That the notes of a local bank should command a premium of ten per cent over United States Treasury notes, which on their face are declared "legal tender" affords any thing but an encouraging prospect of the future solvency of the government. The old issues of "Continental" paper in the time of the Revolutionary war, weak and poor as the nation then was relatively, did not decline so rapidly and as far, in the same length of time, as the "legal tender" greenbacks have declined since the date of their issue.

John H. Hatney, of the Louisville Democrat, having been suggested in some quarters as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky, resents with strong expressions of indignation, an intimation that he is an Emancipationist. His disclaimer of sympathy with Abolitionism is significant, and we accept it. He has no doubt, (under stress of political circumstances) resented his Sand Creek sermons and prayers. Repentance, it is said, is better late than never.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL  
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others; most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,  
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Brs. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept in hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, over on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBER IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,

Market St., bet. 2nd and 3rd Sts.,

next door to William Watkins.

Maysville, June 19 1862-13

FRANK & COONS,

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

June 12, 1862.

# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - FEBRUARY 19

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Persons who desire reading Vandalism's Great Speech, can obtain copies at this office gratis.

The man Harris, who robbed the Hardware House of Messrs. Owens, Pinckard & Barkley, and then set fire to it was brought to this city on last Thursday evening. He was captured at Lawrenceburg, Ind., by two of the Cincinnati Police. He was tried and committed to jail by Mayor Trussell, in default of bail for \$5,000. Some of the stolen goods were found in his possession, and he admits his guilt.

A SCRAPE.—The street cleaners are busily engaged in cleaning the streets.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Bob. Lincoln, has not arrived in our city.

We are glad to see that our old friend CHAS. G. CADY, has re-opened his Cigar and Tobacco store on Market street, immediately adjoining the Goddard House, and just opposite his old place of business.—Such enterprise deserves remuneration.

Kentucky visitors, who wish a home while visiting Cincinnati, can find it at the DENNISON HOUSE. Messrs. GALLERHER & FERRIE, will always be found at their posts, and all who are acquainted with them know that "they can keep a Hotel." That prince of clever fellows JIM. BERRY, in the office, is second to none, and is the right man, in the right place. Our word for it, you will feel more at home there, than anywhere in the city.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, in quantities to suit purchasers, by GEO. A. ORR, Office Union Coal and Oil Co.

In justice to Mr. Clark, we clip the following notice from the Eagle:

As there seems to be an impression on the minds of many of our citizens, that Richard Clark of this place, was connected with the burning of our business house last week, I deem it my duty to remove that impression. There is no room for the slightest suspicion against him; on the contrary he rendered me great service in discovering the real culprit.

H. C. BARKLEY.

We clip from the Washington Globe, the following complimentary notice of our friend RICHARD H. LEE.

In the list of Clerks dropped from the Census Bureau, owing to the near completion of work, we notice the name of our young friend, R. H. Lee, of Kentucky.—Mr. Lee has been connected with the Department but a short time, yet by his correct deportment and gentlemanly address, has won many friends, whose best wishes will attend him wherever he may go.

Those in want of Coal Oil will read BEN PHISTER'S advertisement, in to-day's paper, headed "Cheaper than the Cheapest!"

MADISON HOUSE, CINCINNATI.—We would particularly call the attention of our readers, who have occasion to visit Cincinnati, to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of the Madison House, "on Main street, just above Front, in that city. The Madison is a first class Hotel, in every particular—has good fare, good rooms, good clean beds, attentive servants, clever clerks, and then only charges \$1.50 per day. This last is an item of importance in these hard times, and as "a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned," people will find that by stopping with the gentlemanly proprietor of the Madison they will not only save a dollar, but can live like gentlemen also.

Union Convention.

The Frankfort Commonwealth announces that the "Union" party of Kentucky will hold a Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, in Frankfort, on Friday the 27th inst.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Frankfort to-day, to express their opinions and nominate candidates for Governor, &c. In the absence of military influence from any quarter, we predict the success of the Democratic ticket by a sweeping majority.

Kentucky Legislature.

This body seems to be engaged in ordinary and routine business, relieved daily, however, by speeches, in Committee of the Whole, on Federal Affairs. It will not probably bring its session to a close by adopting final measures, till after the platform and nominations of the Democratic and Union parties be announced.

Gold.

The price of gold in the last week ranged from 52 to 58c premium. Silver 40 to 42c. Ohio Bank notes 1 to 1 premium, Indiana 3 to 4; and Kentucky 5 to 10.

The Confederates within Ten Miles of Alexandria.

We have the news, in the telegraph, of the surprise of the Forty-fifth Michigan Regiment, at Annandale. This place is within ten miles of Alexandria Court-house.

Grain at Cincinnati.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate Feb. 11—Mr. Duke, from a Select Committee, reported a bill to protect the citizens of Kentucky; which reads as follows:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

1. That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or forcibly or fraudulently carry off from, or decoy out of the State, any white person or persons, or shall arrest and imprison any white person or persons, with or without the intention of having such person or persons, carried out of the State, unless it be in pursuance of the laws thereof, or of the laws of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, after indictment in any circuit court in any county of this State in which said offense may be committed, shall be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for any space of time not less than two, nor more than ten years, and shall moreover be liable for costs of prosecution.

2. This act to take effect from its passage.

Mr. Whitaker moved that the bill be printed. Which was adopted.

Mr. Bruner moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report day after to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

In the House.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and the substitutes and amendments offered thereto.

The question was on the adoption of the minority report offered by Mr. Chambers. Mr. Wolfe opened the debate with a speech of great power. He painted with vivid force the consequences that would result from the unconstitutional acts of the President and party in power. He could not, and he would not, uphold these acts, and it was the duty of Kentucky to unite with the conservative people of the North, and endeavor by all constitutional means to confine the President strictly to the exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Constitution. He opposed the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Houston followed in a speech of considerable length. He thought Kentucky had a difficult path to tread. There was danger of her running into extremes. He did not suppose, in what he had to say, his loyalty would be questioned. Loyalty was not submission to a man in power, a party, or faction, but submission to law; and it was the duty of every man to come to the rescue when any one attempted to trample upon the laws of the country. He would unite with any party who would assist in preserving the Constitution in its native purity.—He also opposed the adoption of the minority report.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

Tobacco at Cincinnati.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, on Tuesday, at Bodman's warehouse, 16 bbls, viz:

Five bbls. New Ohio Fined:

1 at \$8 00 1 at \$8 50 1 at \$9 25

2 at 10 00

Three bbls. Kentucky Lugs:

1 at \$11 00 1 at \$11 75 1 at \$15 50

Two bbls. Mason county, New:

1 at \$13 50 1 at \$20 50

Six bbls. Kentucky, Old:

1 at \$18 00 1 at \$19 25 1 at \$23 00

1 at \$26 50 1 at \$28 85 1 at \$29 50

And Forty-three boxes:

13 boxes New Northern Ohio at \$10 50

13 75; 9 cases Old Seed at \$14 50

10 boxes New Seed at \$11 50

and 11 boxes Kentucky New at \$12 23.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, one of the oldest settlers of the West, where he resided for nearly sixty years, and famous as one of the first to introduce the culture of the vine on the Ohio river, has just died, aged eighty-one years. He was born at Newark, New Jersey.

New Jersey for Appointing Commissioners to Proceed to Richmond.

From the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature we take the following from the New York Tribune of Thursday:

Mr. D. Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance the resolutions of Senator Runyon, and a resolution: First, That Theodore Runyon, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Abraham Browning, Henry W. Green, John S. Darcy and Moses Bigelow, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the Federal Government will consent to reaffirm their adherence to the Union, and to recognize the authority of the Constitution; and if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations under one Federal Government can be restored between them and the other States. Second, That we invite the co-operation of our sister States in the fraternal mission hereby created. Third, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to furnish the said Commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.

NAPOLÉON, Henry Co., O., July 7, 1868.

Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of our Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan.—We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and vitality, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine! Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered to make use of the only true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.

MRS. GWIN.

MRS. BRENNAN.

MISS HEATON.

C. C. SPELMAN.

See advertisement.

## DIED.

In Augusta, Ky., February 8th, 1868, Mrs. ANNA MARIA, wife of JOSEPH ARKES, Esq., in the 57th year of her age.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL OIL!

UNION COAL OIL—Manufactured by the Union Coal and Oil Co., of Maysville, of the best quality—for sale at

55 cents per Gallon!

AS BEN PHISTER'S,

Feb. 19 Corner 3rd and Market Streets.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Power, Ross & Co., will dissolve, on (Friday) 8th inst., by mutual consent. Mr. W. J. Ross is alone authorized to use the name of the old firm in closing up their business.

ALEXANDER POWER;

Feb. 5 W. J. ROSS.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL

ALEX. POWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN:

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.

PHILAMER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1868—no 38.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS

GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their

Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PAT-

TERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street, between Front and Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train

to convey Passengers to this hotel.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

We have arranged with Nat. Poyntz,

for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes.

They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white, and very

productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet

Chili, White Fleeced Peach Blow.

Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. POWELL, where NAT. POYNTZ can be found.

All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. McILVAINE;

JNO. B. POYNTZ.

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1868—2m

[Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been re-

paired and refitted in a superior manner

and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community.

No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.

Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

PLOW

IN THE WORLD, CALL ON

JACOBS & SON'S,

## MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB-

LISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business

in Maysville, would call the attention of Country

Merchants to their recent addition of an ex-

tensive Wholesale Department; which will be

conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by

our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of

the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance-

ship with all the Manufacturing and Importing

Houses in the East, and the fact of our pur-

chases being made for "Cash," together with a

firm determination to sell at a more commission

advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient

guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we

cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-

BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the

wants of our customers than it is usual to

find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES;

as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than

is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale

Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as par-

ticular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress

upon our friends that in sending us orders they

may rely upon having them executed to the full

extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1868.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLERHER,

JOS. F. FERRIE, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-

PAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT,

and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors,

recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville,

Ky., solicit the patronage of the traveling com-

munity, and especially of those Kentuckians to

whom they have been known as the hosts of the

Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satis-

faction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLERHER,

JOS. F. FERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1867.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Dopphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large

supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches,

and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites

the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to

order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired

on short notice and warranted to give satisfac-

tion.

nov. 27-ly

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-1y]

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

We have arranged with Nat. Poyntz,

for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes.

They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white, and very

productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet

Chili, White Fleeced Peach Blow.

Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. POWELL, where NAT. POYNTZ can be found.

## NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in

the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-

over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in CASH

or WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

Report of the Majority of the Committee on Federal Relations in the House of Representatives.

Mr. WOLFE, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, on Friday, February 6, 1863, in behalf of the majority thereof, made the following report, which was made the special order for Tuesday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock:

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message which treats of Federal Affairs, report, that they concur in the general spirit and purpose of the views expressed by His Excellency, and commend them to the consideration of the people of Kentucky.

We regret to observe that the present Administration, and the party in power, have drifted away from their promises and pledges made at the commencement of the present deplorable contest, and have adopted a system of measures and practices that aid the rebels, multiply their numbers, and augment their determination.

Originally the majority in all the seceded States, except one, perhaps, preferred the Union, and disapproved the rebellion. It was the duty of the government to cherish this loyalty for the Union, and disapprove, by its conduct, the charges made by the conspirators to precipitate the rebellion. They charged that the Constitution, in the hands of the anti-slavery party, would afford no protection to the South: that the object of that party was the destruction of slavery, and that they would seek opportunities, that would afford pretexts, to strike at slavery everywhere. Instead of disproving this charge, by a course of justice and moderation, and showing to the Southern people, and the world, that the charge was false, and that there was no cause and the strength of the Southern Confederacy, and that it is necessary to destroy it; and they have adopted a series of measures designed to accomplish this object.

By an act, approved March 17th, 1862—a terrible bill of penalties—the traitors condemned to death, and his slaves are to be emancipated.

All who incite to rebellion, or give aid and comfort, are to suffer long imprisonment, and their slaves are to be emancipated.

All who don't, in sixty days after the President's proclamation, abandon the rebellion, are to forfeit all their property, which is to be seized and sold, by a summary process not justified by the Constitution, and their slaves are to be emancipated.

Wherever the army goes the slaves are to be emancipated, if they belong to rebels; and it is easy to assume that all in the seceded States are rebels.

These penalties, which fall with terrible effect, inflicted, are made for the people of the seceded States, who are under a *de facto* government, unable to command their obedience, and force them to bear arms against the United States, whether they will or not.

The government assumes to punish the disloyalty of men whose loyalty it does not and cannot protect.

The administration and its party have admitted into the Union a part of the State of Virginia, without any warrant in the Constitution, for the avowed object of obtaining another free-soil State.

They have emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia, without the consent of their owners, and taxed the people of the United States to pay the expenses, without their consent.

They have taken advantage of the distracted state of Missouri, to effect the emancipation of slaves there, by offering the State twenty millions of dollars, to compensate her for the sacrifice, without the consent of the loyal States, already over-burdened with taxes.

The President has conceived the wild scheme of ending the rebellion by buying all the slaves, and presses it with as much zeal as if he were in real earnest in believing that the whole rebellion is to be subdued by dollars and cents.

And, as if all this were not enough, the President has issued a proclamation, by his own authority, setting all the slaves free in the seceded States, with some exceptions in particular localities, and proposes to arm them against their owners.

Regarding these acts as matters of policy, they unite the sentiment of the seceded States in a determined resistance. They silence those who were friends of the Union in the rebel States, they confirm the charge made by the conspirators at the start, instead of disproving it; that the constitution, in the hands of the Abolitionists, would afford no protection to the Southern people. They will not make one rebel less, but tens of thousands more, and show clearly that the present party in power is incompetent to deal with the rebellion.

In this State, part of the Federal troops seem to have been inspired by the same anti-slavery fanaticism that rules the councils of the government, and it has here, as elsewhere, deeply injured the cause of the Union, and strengthened the rebellion.

We shall not boast of the loyalty of Kentucky. Half her loyal population, fit to bear arms in the field against the rebellion, are her witnesses, and let the world be her judge. And whilst we acknowledge the obligations of the State to the constitution and laws of the United States, the latter is bound to respect the constitution and laws of Kentucky; and the Federal troops in this State cannot be allowed to encroach upon their masters, and protect them in their camps, against civil process.

The constitution and laws of the States are a part of the system composing this Union, as well as the constitution and laws of the United States, and the violation of the former can never be a legitimate means of preserving the latter.

We shall notice briefly the unconstitutional features of some of these acts and pretensions. We leave the confiscation bill to stand on its own basis of folly and barbarity.

Western Virginia was called the State of Virginia until her consent was obtained to her own admission into the Union, and the deed was done. So shallow the subterfuge to evade the charge of a palpable violation of the Constitution.

The offer to buy the slaves of Missouri is an offer to buy a State's right, or to put a State under bonds not to exercise it. The Federal Government has no power to buy such a right, and a State has no power to sell it. The proposition is contrary to the whole theory of our Constitution.

It is marvelous that a whole party or faction can be found to sustain the validity of the President's proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863. The right is claimed for the President in virtue of his power as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It is a war measure to put down the rebellion. The principle is, that he can select any means that, in his judgment, will an-

swer the purpose. If so, he can abolish States, dispense with Congress, seize the purse and sword, and proclaim himself supreme dictator. Indeed, in pursuance of this idea, the President did issue another proclamation threatening to try men for certain vaguely defined offenses unknown to the law, not by a jury, but by a military commission.

This same party have found out that it belongs to the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The idea is born of the emergency. The privilege of this writ was torn from the executive in the mother country, by revolution, and ever after considered the sacred right of the citizen. We cannot suppose that our fathers, so jealous of personal liberty, would replace in the hands of an executive a power so much abused. This writ, whilst it is implied in the Constitution as already existing, is moreover provided for by acts of Congress passed both Houses and approved by the President. It is absurd to suppose that an executive has power, under our Constitution, to dispense with a law of Congress in any emergency, of which he is to be the judge.

But what is the remedy for those evils? If our executive were for life, supported by a law-making power of the same description, revolution would be the only remedy. The men at Washington are, however, temporary trustees of power that belongs to the people. The government is ours, and we shall not surrender it for their ill conduct. As long as the political morality of the people remains, there is an unbroken power in the ballot-box to arrest such evils. It has asserted itself, and is advancing to control this government with resistless step. Kentucky can wait with the Democrats of the North, and the patriotic men who have joined them, the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was; and reject all lawless and unconstitutional remedies which would only prove worse than the disease.

Kentucky cannot compromise with disunionists. Their success would not remove any of the evils we have described. It would render them chronic and perpetual. The two sections would never live in peace; and out of the necessities of war, would grow up systems of despotism, in which every vestige of civil liberty would disappear. Kentucky would be a border State, with no power to overrule the wicked ambition of either section. She would be the victim of their contentions, and her limits would be desolate, torn, and ragged, drenched with the blood of generations. We cannot accept such a destiny for those who are to come after us.

The authors of the rebellion had as well understand that Kentucky is the natural enemy of their scheme. Their wicked ambition has brought these calamities on us and ourselves, and their success would but multiply and aggravate them.

Much as we find to condemn in the acts and pretensions of the present party in power in the United States, the Southern horizon is still darker and more forbidding. A few ambitious men literally precipitated the people of the seceded States into a bloody rebellion.

They began by the confiscation of all the debts within their reach due to citizens of other States; and by the confiscation of all the property of those in the seceded States, who desired to stand by their old government. Through vigilance committees and otherwise they banished from his home the citizen who loved the old flag under which his fathers lived and died. Instead of helping the citizen to fight for what they call independence, they have only been able to fill their armies by a remorseless conscription. They have burned and destroyed the private property of their people, under the pretense of keeping it out of the hands of the Government. They claim absolute power over the persons and property of their dominions to use for their own purposes. They have invaded Kentucky, destroyed her property, and robbed and murdered her people. But it is needless to enumerate further outrages.

This they have done under the necessities of war; but, in time of peace, their constitution gives power to the Executive that is inconsistent with the perpetuity of republican institutions.

This State will submit to such a despotism only when she has no power to resist it. In the meantime it would be as idle to appeal to the men at Washington as to the men at Richmond. The former have adopted their policy against the well-known wishes of this State. They would listen to reason from us, however sound, no considerations, however just, no counsels, however wise, would prevail on them. We can submit to neither of these extremes, either of which is fatal to the Union, whilst there are bullets for one and ballots for the other.

In conclusion, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

1. Resolved, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive which, we have seen by experiment, can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men, to avert the evils that threaten our free institutions.

2. Resolved, That this General Assembly declares, as before it has sometimes declared, that the State of Kentucky hath ever been, and is, loyal to the Government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

3. Resolved, That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between any administration of the Government and the Government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4. Resolved, That this General Assembly now, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5. Resolved, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution; and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

6. Resolved, That this General Assembly declines to accept the President's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his Proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863.

7. Resolved, That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare, that it, together with all the loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union; and would in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

8. Resolved, That Kentucky will adhere to the Constitution and the Union, as the freedom and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful, but powerful and irresistible, agencies of the suffrages of a free people.

9. Resolved, That this General Assembly holds with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and regard the same as a earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens—give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10. Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the National Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we reaffirm and adopt the resolutions recommending a call for a Convention of the United States, approved January 25th, 1861.

11. Resolved, That it is expedient for Mississippi Valley States, as soon as practicable, to hold a convention of advice and consultation, with a view to determine what is best to be done for the preservation of the whole Government, and the further purpose of maintaining their integrity and Union, and to prevent any one or more States from seizing and appropriating to themselves the exclusive use of the mouths of the Mississippi river, and imposing export and import duties on the commerce and navigation of the other States.

12. Resolved, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensable and shall be attained.

13. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this address and resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Governor of each State, with a request that he lay the same before the Legislature of his State, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Our Senators are trusted, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to accomplish the objects of these resolutions.

**Southern News.**  
(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 3.)  
"AN HONEST PEOPLE."

Harper's Weekly, of January 17, contains the following advertisement:

**CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.**  
The simple Treasury notes, exactly like the genuine \$500 Confederate Notes of the denomination, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$5, by

W. E. HILTON,  
No. 11 Spruce street, New York.

Harper's Weekly calls itself the "Journal of Civilization"—Yankee civilization, of course. In no other country in the world could such an announcement appear in a newspaper. Such unbridled rascality may well defy the world for a parallel. A people who glory in the practice and avowal of Penitentiary crimes have been unknown till now in the history of mankind.

**HOW THE REBELS GET SUPPLIES AND SELL COTTON.**  
United States Consulate at Monterey }  
November 4, 1862 }

DEAR FRIEND—\* \* \* Where is Colonel Hamilton? If in New Orleans, tell him the rebels are buying up every thing here that can be eaten, worn, or that can be used to kill Union men. It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars worth of cotton are sold here monthly; all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and in fact, every thing that can be used by their army. An order is here now for 600,000 blankets, all of which can be had, and a sufficient amount of money to pay for them.

A Missouri letter, in the Dubuque Times, says tobacco is used among the natives, in the rural districts indiscriminately, by both sexes, children as well as adults, both for chewing and smoking. A foraging party near Huntsville, recently called at a house, where they found a woman and thirteen children, the three eldest being girls, and chewing a "power" of tobacco. One of the party remarking that she was the first woman he ever saw chew tobacco, the old woman exclaimed, "Well, now, what was you brought up? Never seen a woman chew 'bacca! Don't you have any ladies who you was raised?"

**COAT OF ARMS FOR THE TIMES.**—It is a suitable mark of appreciation and esteem for three of our prominent public functionaries, a carriage-maker has been employed to get up three splendid carriages, to be paid for in green-backs, at forty-five per cent. discount, one for the President, one for the Secretary of War, and one for the Secretary of the Navy. The coat of arms, on the panels, is—a negro rampant and a white man couchant; the motto—*Mors parituri, et nascitur ridiculus mus.* Did our funds permit, we should send Halleck one, prefixing in the motto, the "plug" before "mus."—Syracuse (N. Y.) Union.

**Rags! Rags!**  
THE HIGHEST  
CASH PRICE  
PAID FOR RAGS,  
At the Eagle Office, by  
H. H. COX,  
Feb. 5.

## WHOLESALE LIQUOR

—AND—

### Fancy Grocery Store!

IKEL NELSON,

IMPORTER OF

Brandy, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

NO DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, NUTS, PRESERVED

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQUORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

In addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.

20 Half Pipes Jules Rabin Brandy,

25 Quarter Cases do do do,

25 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,

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## BULLETIN

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